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Sub-regional country programme document for Barbados and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (2017-2021)

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I. Programme rationale

1. The United Nations sub-regional office in Barbados represents Barbados and nine of the ten-member eastern Caribbean economic bloc known as the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).[1] The sub-region is part of the wider Caribbean Small Island Developing States grouping. Over the last three decades the sub-region has moved from focusing on mono-crop agriculture to service economies primarily based on tourism that help to improve social conditions. Despite some success this transition has been accompanied by weak growth. Gross domestic product (GDP) of the OECS member states averaged 2.3 percent for the period 2001 to 2009 and contracted 1.1 percent annually between 2008 and 2012.[2] Countries continue to face debt burdens with high debt-to-GDP ratios. Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, and Grenada have ratios in excess of 90 percent while the other four OECS sovereign states have ratios exceeding 75 percent.[3] Because of the constrained fiscal space, countries face difficulties in determining how to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

2. All countries rank high in the Human Development Index. Barbados is highest (57th), followed by Antigua and Barbuda (58th), St. Kitts and Nevis (77th), Grenada (79th), St. Lucia (89th), Dominica (94th), and St. Vincent and the Grenadines (97th).[4] The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) played a critical role in helping countries "progress towards reducing extreme poverty, hunger and infant mortality, incorporating girls into education, and ensuring access to safe drinking water."[5]

3. Household poverty levels are significant across the sub-region. In Grenada, 37.7 percent of households are below the poverty line[6] while in St. Vincent and the Grenadines this number is 30.2 percent. In Dominica and St. Lucia the number of households below the poverty line is 28.8 percent; in Anguilla it is 23 percent; in St. Kitts and Nevis it is 21 percent; in Antigua and Barbuda it is 18.3 percent, and in Barbados it is 15 percent.[7] Inequality (measured by the Gini Coefficient) is 0.47 for Barbados, 0.44 for Dominica, 0.40 for St. Kitts and Nevis, and 0.37 for Grenada. Poor households in the sub-region are mainly headed by females (62.2 percent versus 47 percent for non-poor households) and levels of unemployment are higher among poor households (25.9 percent) than non-poor households (8.9 percent).

4. Current economic conditions have led to increases in drug trafficking, crime and insecurity. It is estimated that between 23 percent and 32 percent of Class A drugs consumed in the United Kingdom are routed through the OECS,[8] and marijuana is cultivated on a commercial scale, having replaced banana farms on some islands. This industry largely engages young men.

5. An increase in organized crime has led to increased insecurity.[9] Homicide rates (per 100,000) in the sub-region are 34 for St. Kitts and Nevis; 27 for St. Vincent and the Grenadines; 22 for St. Lucia; 13 for Grenada; 11 for Antigua and Barbuda, and seven for Barbados. According to the 2012 Caribbean Human Development Report, since the 1990s homicide rates "trended mostly upward, particularly for Antigua and Barbuda [...] and Saint Lucia," while "Barbados [...] tended to have a low and stable rate across a 20-year period from 1999 to 2010."[10]

1 The sub-regional office is responsible for covering Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, British Virgin Islands, Commonwealth of Dominica, Federation of Saint Christopher (Kitts) and Nevis, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

2 Third Trade Policy Review 2014, opening statement on behalf of OECS and the World Trade Organization.

3 Inter-American Development Bank, Caribbean Region Quarterly Bulletin, Volume 5, Issue 1, March 2016.

4 UNDP 2015 Human Development Report.

5 Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean: http://www.cepal.org/en/pressreleases/eclac-region-achieved-several-key-goals-mdgs-starting-point-2030-agenda.

6 Some improvements have been seen since the recent structural adjustment period.

7 Salises and the Caribbean Development Bank, 2010 Barbados Country Assessment of Living Conditions.

8 United Nations Sub-Regional Analysis of the Development Context in Barbados and the OECS, 2011.

9 Op. cit.

10 UNDP 2012 Caribbean Human Development Report.

6. Although crime typically involves young males, more young girls are becoming victims of sexual assault and/or rape. Gender-based violence (GBV) affects more women than men and the World Health Organization estimates that the incidence of violence between spouses or partners in the Caribbean is 27.09 percent—which is above the global average of 26.4 percent. Non-partner sexual violence is 10.32 percent. Domestic violence accounts for between 30 percent and 50 percent of all murders in many Caribbean countries.[11]

7. Economic and social challenges are exacerbated by climate change. The Caribbean is one of the most hazard-prone regions in the world.[12] The effects of climate change are seen through coastal erosion; saltwater intrusion into coastal agricultural lands and aquifers; an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme events (including droughts, hurricanes and tropical storms); more frequent and severe coastal inundation and flooding, and disruptions in precipitation and potable water supplies.[13]

8. Recent hazards in the Caribbean have resulted in economic losses totaling $220 million dollars, or 36 percent of the region's GDP. Tropical storm Erika (2015), for example, caused damage and loss in Dominica in excess of 90 percent of its GDP, while Grenada has only recently recovered from the fallout linked to Hurricane Ivan in 2004.[14] These examples highlight the need to strengthen early warning systems (EWS) throughout the region—preparation capacities on many islands are limited. Communication at the national level, especially between national disaster offices and communities, is not efficient enough to support emergencies. Engaging communities in the development of EWS can address such challenges.[15]

9. Climate change affects the livelihoods of tens of thousands in the Caribbean, particularly women and men involved in the agriculture, fisheries and related sectors that depend on the natural environment for economic security. In the Caribbean, climate change will cause an additional $1.4 billion dollars in annual losses by 2050.[16] The greatest impact is predicted to be in tourism, which is a consequence of, among other things, the skewed distribution of population and assets in vulnerable areas (e.g. coastlines).[17]

10. Weak growth is related to the sub-region's reliance on imported fossil fuels for up to 95 percent of its energy needs. This depletes foreign reserves and affects the ability of states to maintain the balance of payments. High energy costs undermine growth and competitiveness at the national level, and create difficulties at the household level: electricity rates were more than $0.40 per kilowatt hour in 2011, with the average low income household spending up to 11 percent of its income on electricity alone.[18] The sub-region has considerable alternative sources of energy and there are renewable energy projects underway on almost every island.

11. The combination of poverty, inequality, and environmental and other vulnerabilities in the sub-region has placed enormous pressure on government institutions to be effective, particularly in catering to vulnerable populations. Generating reliable data has been a challenge for countries in the sub-region and has prevented them from improving evidence-based planning and decision-making platforms, especially when it comes to measuring poverty and deprivation or scaling up service delivery. Lack of data limits ability of several governments to target those most in need, women and female-headed households especially.[19]

11 Institute for Gender and Development Studies, University of the West Indies Cave Hill Campus.

12 Walbrent College. https://walbrent.com/2012/01/21/the-caribbean-is-one-of-the-most-hazard-prone-regions-in-the-world/.

13 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Climate Change 2014—Fifth Assessment Report.

14 The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica with Support from UNDP, Dominica Resettlement Strategy 2015.

15 Community Early Warning Systems: Guiding Principles.

16 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015.

17 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Climate Change 2014. Op. cit.

18 Jayawardena, M et al. (2014). "Promoting Growth in the Caribbean: Geothermal Renewable Energy," in *Making Reforms Work in the Caribbean: A collective action approach to growth*, World Bank. Also cited in Wiltshire, R (2015). "Towards a Caribbean Multi-Country Assessment: A Base Document for Stakeholder and Partner Consultations," United Nations System (Caribbean).

19 For examples of the limited availability of sex disaggregated data see the Caribbean Development Bank country gender assessments of Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, and St. Kitts and Nevis (all 2014).

12. Environmental shocks pose economic development challenges for citizens, especially the poor and marginalized. To address these issues UNDP devised a two-pronged approach that involves accelerating progress towards sustainable energy, climate change and disaster risk management, and focusing on ecosystem and natural resource management under the Multi-country Programme Action Plan (M-CPAP) for 2012-2016. Interventions sought to improve inadequate institutional capacities, poor policy and regulatory frameworks (that do not incorporate gender differentials), insufficient monitoring and enforcement, and limited collaboration between governments, the private sector and civil society.

13. In the last programme cycle, UNDP supported OECS countries in developing multi-dimensional approaches to measure poverty, harmonizing data, strengthening statistical systems, and developing an OECS Regional Strategy for Development of Statistics. In the case of the environment portfolio, the coordination of the Common Alerting Protocol systems commenced throughout the region, and institutional capacities and infrastructure for a people-centered EWS have been improved. UNDP provided support in conducting extensive coastal and inland flood modeling and mapping, and launching the Caribbean Tsunami Information Center.[20] The organization conducted training for the post-disaster needs assessment methodology, boosted the climate change leadership and negotiation skills of young men and women, and distributed more than 5,000 energy-efficient bulbs that reduced greenhouse gas emissions and saved 60 percent on lighting costs.

14. The M-CPAP mid-term evaluation (MTE) was conducted in 2014 and 2015 and revealed the relevance of the sub-regional office's strategic focus, and that programmes were aligned with regional and national priorities.[21] In the evaluation, experts recommended that UNDP continue to focus on climate change, disaster risk management, energy and environment, sustainable human development, and inclusive governance in its next programming cycle. The MTE showed that national and local partners recognized the added value and successes of UNDP interventions, particularly on policy guidance, capacity building, and networking.

15. In view of the increasing focus on evidence-based decision making in support of democratic and transparent governance processes, the MTE recommended that UNDP support countries in developing guidelines for the establishment of information systems for tracking the SDGs. These recommendations, evaluation findings and lessons learned from the implementation of the M-CPAP have been used to inform the sub-regional programme document (SPD) for 2017-2021.

16. The SPD includes the new component of citizen security since it was highlighted during national consultations and was the subject of the 2012 Caribbean Human Development Report on citizen security[22] that highlighted the issue of violent crime and the vulnerability of women, children and youth (aged 15 to 29). According to the report, crime rates and rates of victimization are on the rise in St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and St. Kitts and Nevis. The report emphasized the need for additional interventions in this area.[23]

17. The SPD for 2017-2021 builds on the results of the M-CPAP for 2012-2016 and responds to priorities in the new United Nations multi-country sustainable development framework (MSDF). Priorities include the promotion and protection of human rights for citizens of the sub-region, along with a focus on recommendations made in the M-CPAP mid-term evaluation, such as continued UNDP focus on upstream initiatives (i.e. policy, advocacy, multi-stakeholder coordination, networking, knowledge brokering and capacity-building) that address broad underlying issues: particularly those related to poverty and social vulnerability, that highlight gender, and that bring together government, the private sector and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

20 UNDP 2015, Mid-Term Evaluation of the Multi-CPAP.

21 Op. cit.

22 UNDP 2012, Caribbean Human Development Report.

23 According to a document by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime that lists the intentional homicide count and rate in the region, per 100,000 people (2013).

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

18. The United Nations agreed with the governments of Caribbean countries to move from six United Nations development assistance frameworks to a single, common one. Consultations were carried out in 15 countries to develop priorities based on the challenges identified in the common multi-country assessment.

19. A strategic prioritization retreat involving stakeholders was held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago in December 2015. There, participants identified four priority areas that will inform the national and regional actions of the United Nations and its partners over the next five years. These priority areas are:

(a) A sustainable and resilient Caribbean;
(b) A safe, cohesive and just Caribbean;
(c) A healthy Caribbean; and,
(d) An inclusive, equitable and prosperous Caribbean.

These priorities were validated by the 17 Caribbean governments and are aligned with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) strategic plan for 2015-2019. Priorities are in line with the Small Island Developing States accelerated modalities of action pathway and the 2030 agenda for sustainable development.

20. Using the SPD, the UNDP identified four priorities areas and associated strategies that will address governance and capacity development for evidence-based planning for social protection; climate change, clean energy and disaster risk management; sustainable ecosystems and natural resources, and citizen security. Each component is designed to build on earlier programmes and achieve sustainable results.

21. Using the SPD, UNDP will build individual capacities through community based training methodologies, reach out to vulnerable groups like female-headed households, single mothers and young unemployed (or under-employed) females, and accelerate the MDGs while promoting the SDGs. UNDP will ensure that data is generated to probe the relationship between gender, employment and income generation. Gender perspectives will be incorporated into participatory methodologies to ensure that all outputs reflect the gendered nature of national development.

Priority 1—Evidence-based policy and planning for improved social protection for multi-dimensional poor and other vulnerable populations

22. Activities under this priority area will contribute to strengthening capacity and improving information communication technology to conduct relevant surveys, particularly for the derivation of a sub-regional multi-dimensional poverty index (MPI) for measuring poverty, inequality and degrees of deprivation, and in finalizing the regional strategy for statistical development. The MPI will help countries target interventions and identify pockets of poverty in a middle-income context—essentially moving away from the reliance on income-only measures that restrict access to concessional financing.[24]

23. The SPD will reinforce statistical systems of the sub-region and build the capacity of stakeholders for data analysis, research and dissemination, while drawing links between poverty, gender, environment and citizen security. Statistical and information systems will also be used to support national governments in accelerating progress for achieving any remaining MDGs, and promoting the SDGs. The latter will take place through the use of tools for mainstreaming, acceleration and policy support.

24. UNDP will continue to partner with the OECS Commission and its member states, and other United Nations agencies—particularly the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and

24 Message from the Honorable F. Stuart, Prime Minister of Barbados, on World Environment Day 2014.

the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women). This will be done to support the MSDF and achievement of the SDGs and SPD outcomes. The World Bank, United Kingdom Department for International Development, the Government of Chile, and other stakeholders based in the global South, will support data harmonization, which will include carrying out targeted labor force surveys (LFS) and providing a qualitative complement to the quantitative multi-dimensional poverty index. The Caribbean Development Bank will help develop the MPI and ensure the inclusion of the LFS-MPI in the country poverty assessment process.

Priority 2—Climate change, clean energy and disaster risk management

25. This priority area covers risks faced by countries in the sub-region in terms of natural hazards, climate change and an over-dependence on fossil fuels. The SPD will be used to scale up projects and integrate and mainstream strategies, policies and plans with climate change and disaster risk resilience components across all sectors. This will involve supporting the implementation of intended nationally determined contributions through appropriate mitigation actions and national adaptation plans, and enabling financing, legislative and regulatory frameworks for the widespread adoption of renewable energy and energy efficient technologies.

26. The capacities of the national disaster offices will be strengthened with regards to the use of tools for capturing risk information for evidence-based planning and policy reform, and for mainstreaming gender equality and carrying out post-disaster needs assessments that include recovery planning and EWS for vulnerable groups.[25] These initiatives will roll out alongside the comprehensive disaster management strategy.

27. South-South cooperation will be an integral part of all processes and include information sharing; peer-to-peer learning; the establishment of regional practice platforms for continued knowledge exchange (e.g. on renewable energy and/or EWS); the sharing of toolkits, and development of case studies and good practices. Lessons learned through previous interventions will shape projects so stakeholders mitigate risks and develop more effective and sustainable actions that lead to transformational change. In addition, UNDP will explore opportunities for stakeholders to collaborate with colleagues from the Pacific Islands.

28. UNDP will collaborate with the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency, which guides implementation of the comprehensive disaster management strategy, the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (that is leading the regional framework for climate resilience), and the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (that will disseminate and apply information). While the governments of Germany and Japan have committed to providing support, the sub-regional office is looking to forge additional partnerships with the European Union, Inter-American Development Bank, Global Environment Facility, and the Green Climate Fund for financing and other technical assistance.

Priority 3—Sustainable ecosystems and natural resources

29. Supporting sustainable ecosystems and natural resources will promote integrated policy and programme responses, lead to greater advocacy, awareness-raising, and education for long-term sustainable development, and develop institutional capacity for improved conservation, restoration and sustainable use of ecosystems and natural resources.

30. UNDP will support the design of regulatory frameworks for improved conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing of natural resources, and feasible financing arrangements that are in line with international conventions. Existing pilots that focus on the creation of national and sub-national solutions for the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystem services will be scaled up. New jobs and sustainable livelihood alternatives will be created. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems will gauge policy and programme performance and ensure equitable access for women and men.

25 Women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.

31. UNDP will forge partnerships with public, private and civil society stakeholders. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) will provide data and technical expertise, and complement research institutions that will carry out baseline investigations and M&E. The sub-regional office will partner with the Green Climate Fund for financing and continue to work with the Global Environment Facility in support of capacity building. The CARICOM Secretariat and OECS Commission will play coordinating roles. New partnerships for strategic investments will be sought with the private sector.

Priority 4—Prevention of violence and protection of vulnerable populations

32. Under this priority area UNDP will support governments in developing a harmonized legislative framework and building capacity for citizen security by using state-of-the-art techniques that engage citizens. Initiatives will be designed to improve the capacities of national, sub-regional and regional institutions for data collection and analysis, which includes generating disaggregated data for groups vulnerable to GBV, and building the capacities of youth—especially those living or working in marginalized and at risk communities—to advocate for policy change.

33. South-South cooperation will lead to greater knowledge sharing and exchange of tools with similar projects implemented by countries aligned with the MSDF and those of the wider Caribbean and Latin America. Accurate and timely information will inform evidence-based planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes aimed at reducing crime and violence in the sub-region.

34. The CARICOM Implementation Agency for Crime and Security, and the Regional Security System will collect and analyze data that feeds into the development of indicators for policy and decision making processes. UN Women will conduct a GBV survey and the United Nations Volunteer programme (UNV) will engage with youth on advocacy. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) will be a critical partner. Other partners include the Caribbean Development Bank, private sector and civil society.

III. Programme and risk management

35. The SPD outlines UNDP contributions to sub-regional results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the sub-regional level. Accountability of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels is prescribed in programme and operational policies and procedures, and the internal controls framework. The programme will be nationally executed under the overall coordination of the UNDP Focal Point Ministry—as the coordinating agency—in collaboration with government ministries, the OECS Commission, other United Nations agencies, NGOs and inter-governmental organizations.

36. The primary risk to the successful implementation of the SPD is that the sub-regional office will have an expanded portfolio due to additional responsibilities in a fiscal environment where the national capacity for implementation is constrained.

37. To mitigate the risk of low delivery rates due to insufficient national capacities, UNDP has assigned dedicated project staff wherever national or sub-regional projects are implemented. As a result, particularly in the case of GEF projects, delivery rates have increased. The UNDP sub-regional office will collaborate with headquarters and the Regional Hub for Latin America and the Caribbean for support in backstopping and applying the direct implementation modality when and where it is necessary. The sub-regional office will re-assign staff as needed to ensure that all components of the SPD are addressed. This will help strengthen the financial management capacities of national governments in programme implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. In addition, UNDP will work closely with other United Nations

agencies to harmonize approaches for the achievement of the MSDF outcomes, which will ensure an equal division of labor and avoid duplication of efforts.

38. Because weak growth is a challenge in the sub-region governments may not be able to allocate resources to the SPD or related activities. To address this UNDP will utilize a partnership strategy that advocates for the SPD and intensifies resource mobilization efforts to safeguard sustainability of the programme. UNDP will allocate regular resources to relevant middle-income countries while supporting net contributor countries by actively mobilizing resources from other funding sources.

39. As the sub-regional office serves a disaster-prone region it is possible that project implementation will be interrupted by hurricanes, tropical storms and other natural hazards. In such circumstances, the sub-regional office will intervene immediately with emergency and recovery assistance measures and restore regular programming activity as quickly as possible. The business continuity plan will be regularly updated so UNDP will be able to operate in an emergency context.

40. UNDP will promote a continuous dialogue with governments to ensure there is ongoing commitment for the 2030 Agenda. This will include working with relevant development partners on institutional capacity building for effective planning. Additionally, as part of the programmatic focus under Priority 1, the sub-regional office will work closely with national governments to strengthen their statistical capacities.

41. UNDP will continue to collaborate with civil society—including the private sector, academia, and media—and utilize the SPD to engage these groups in policy discussions, monitoring, and advocacy activities. Such support will be critical, particularly in programme areas relating to building community resilience against disasters, citizen security, and mainstreaming the needs of marginalized and vulnerable groups.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

42. M&E is complex in the sub-region since programming and implementation take place at national and sub-regional levels. Different levels of programming and implementation have implications for M&E, as noted in the M-CPAP. M&E will therefore be addressed in depth during the implementation of the SPD.

43. The sub-regional programme/outcome board and the joint government and UNDP project boards will continuously monitor and evaluate programme activities in line with the evaluation plan (see Annex B). M&E will be carried out in line with the MSDF results matrix to ensure the efficient utilization of programme resources, as well as overall accountability, transparency and integrity. Relevant corporate programme and financial monitoring and reporting tools, such as the UNDP Gender Marker, will be utilized.

44. Given the lack of social data available for the sub-region, the sub-regional office will establish M&E systems, especially for the social protection and citizen security outcome areas. These systems will provide data for monitoring the SPD and support research and data dissemination. All data will be disaggregated and facilitate the understanding of gender differentials. UNDP will utilize national statistical capacities where possible and promote the sharing of expertise between countries. In-house capacities will be developed through staff trainings and other types of support—this will be in addition to what is available through the UNDP Regional Hub.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Barbados and the OECS (2017-2021)

SUB-REGIONAL PRIORITY 1: EVIDENCE-BASED POLICY AND PLANNING FOR IMPROVED SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR MULTI-DIMENSIONAL POOR AND OTHER VULNERABLE POPULATIONS
BARBADOS PRIORITY:[26] OBJECTIVE 3.8
OECS PRIORITY:[27] ARTICLE 23
SDGs: 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10

MSDF PRIORITY: AN INCLUSIVE EQUITABLE AND PROSPEROUS CARIBBEAN
OUTCOME 1.2.: ACCESS TO EQUITABLE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS, QUALITY SERVICES AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IMPROVED

STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 7: DEVELOPMENT DEBATES AND ACTIONS AT ALL LEVELS PRIORITIZES POVERTY, INEQUALITY AND EXCLUSION, CONSISTENT WITH OUR ENGAGEMENT PRINCIPLES.

MSDF outcome indicators, baselines, and targets[28]	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines targets)	Major partners/partnerships frameworks	Indicative resources by programme priority ($)
Outcome 1.2.4. Extent to which national and sub-regional statistical systems are strengthened for evidence-based planning and for monitoring lagging MDGs and SDGs Baseline: 2 (partially)[29] Target: 3 (largely)	**Responsibilities**: National/Central Statistics Offices **Data source:** Project reports and evaluations, and budget reports **Frequency:** Annually **Data source/frequency:** Published report	**Output 1.1. Strengthened institutions (central and sub-regional statistical systems) for evidence-based planning for social protection programming and the achievement of the lagging MDGs and the SDGs** **Indicator 1.1.1**. No. of countries supported through the mainstreaming, acceleration and policy support process to drive progress on lagging MDGs and the SDGs *Baseline*: 1 (Barbados) *Target*: 3 (Grenada, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Barbados) **Indicator 1.1.2.** A published sub-regional SDG progress report *Baseline*: No *Target*: Yes **Output: 1.2. Capacity built for estimation of multi-dimensional poverty and levels of deprivation for improved evidence-based policy making** **Indicator 1.2.1.** No. of national statistics offices	UN Women; UNICEF; UNDP; OECS Commission, and the World Bank	**Regular: 500,000** **Other: 1,000,000**

26 Barbados National Strategic Plan 2005-2025.
27 OECS Economic Union Protocol.
28 Preliminary.
29 Note on scale: 1-very partially = No or limited statistical systems available; 2-partially = some statistical systems available; 3-largely = adequate statistical systems available.

	Data source: Project reports **Frequency**: Annually **Data source**: Make national reports available **Data source:** Project reports **Frequency:** Annually	with increased capacities for quantitative and qualitative estimation techniques and analysis for measurement of multi-dimensional poverty *Baseline*: 1 (Barbados) *Target*: 10 (all countries) **Indicator 1.2.2.** No. of countries with at least one report on estimated sex disaggregated levels of multi-dimensional poverty. *Baseline*: 0 *Target*: 7 **Output 1.3. Implementation of the OECS Regional Strategy for the Development of Statistics (RSDS) supported as part of the wider evidence-based policy and planning agenda for the sub-region** **Indicator 1.3.1.** No. of countries supported by SRO to implement the RSDS *Baseline*: 0 *Target*: 5 (Dominica, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Lucia, Grenada, Antigua and Barbuda)		
SUB-REGIONAL PRIORITY 2: CLIMATE CHANGE, CLEAN ENERGY AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT **BARBADOS PRIORITIES:** OBJECTIVES 4.3 and 4.5 **OECS PRIORITIES:** ARTICLES 13 and 24 **SDGs:** 2, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14				
MSDF PRIORITY: A SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT CARIBBEAN **OUTCOME 4.1.:** POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION, DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO CLEAN AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY IN PLACE				
STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 1: GROWTH IS INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE, INCORPORATING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITIES THAT CREATE EMPLOYMENT AND LIVELIHOODS FOR THE POOR AND EXCLUDED				
Outcome 4.1.2. No. of countries where sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient construction and retrofitting has been carried out in at least one government building. Baseline: 3 Target: 10	**Data source**: World Bank databank and UNFCCC **Data source:** Project implementation reports, M&E reports **Frequency**: Annually	**Output 2.1. Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted to achieve increased energy efficiency and universal modern energy access** **Indicator: 2.1.1.** No. of new solutions adopted for improved energy efficiency and/or sustainable energy targeting underserved communities/groups and women *Baseline*: 0 *Target*: 7 (Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent and the Grenadines)	National governments; GEF; Green Climate Fund; European Union; USAID; UNEP; CDB; University of West Indies (UWI); private sector; Caribbean Natural Resource Institute; Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre;	**Regular: 350,000** **Other: 31,559,000**

Outcome 4.1.4. No. of countries with National Adaptation Plans or Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Resilient strategies under implementation Baseline: 1 Target: 6	**Data source:** National gazettes and Caribbean Policy Research Institute **Frequency**: Annually	**Output 2.2. Action on climate change adaptation and mitigation in line with countries' intended nationally determined contributions pledges across sectors scaled up/improved and implemented** **Indicator 2.2.1.** No. of new comprehensive measures and changes of existing measures (plans, strategies, policies, programmes, budgets, etc.) to achieve low-emission and climate-resilient development objectives *Baseline*: 0 *Target*: 8 (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines)	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency; the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology; International Federation of Red Cross; CARICOM Secretariat, and the OECS Commission	
	Data source: Project implementation reports, M&E reports **Frequency:** Annually	**Indicator 2.2.2.** No. of countries that have adopted South-South initiatives *Baseline*: 0 *Target*: 4 (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines)		
		Output 2.3. Preparedness systems in place to effectively address the consequences of and response to natural hazards e.g. geo-physical and climate resilient and man-made crisis at all levels of government and communities		
	Data source: National EWS capacity assessment reports, EWS policies, national disaster offices, national meteorological services, Global Assessment Reports **Frequency**: Every 2 years	**Indicator 2.3.1.** No. of countries with updated policies, institutional structures and end-to-end EWS for man-made crisis and all major hazards (e.g. geo-physical and climate induced hazards) *Baseline*: 0 *Target*: 5 (Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines)		
	Data source: Reports of the National Disaster Offices **Frequency**: Annually	**Indicator 2.3.2.** No. of new and updated national and community level mechanisms to prepare for and recover from disaster events (e.g. evacuation procedures, stockpiles, search and rescue, communication protocols and recovery prepuredness plans, etc.) *Baseline*: 0 *Target*: 6 (Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the		

		Grenadines)		
SUB-REGIONAL PRIORITY 3: SUSTAINABLE ECOSYSTEMS AND NATURAL RESOURCES **BARBADOS PRIORITIES:** OBJECTIVES 4.1, 4.2, 4.6 **OECS PRIORITIES:** ARTICLES 13, 24 **SDGs:** 2, 6, 11, 12, 14, 15				
MSDF PRIORITY: A SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT CARIBBEAN **OUTCOME 4.2.:** INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS ADOPTED FOR THE CONSERVATION, RESTORATION AND USE OF ECOSYSTEMS AND NATURAL RESOURCES				
STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 1: GROWTH IS INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE, INCORPORATING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITIES THAT CREATE EMPLOYMENT AND LIVELIHOODS FOR THE POOR AND EXCLUDED				
Outcome 4.2.1. No. of countries in which competent national and sub-national authorities are implementing integrated natural resources management guidelines; Baseline: 1 Target: 3 **Outcome 4.2.2.** No. of countries implementing international conventions and protocols that seek to adequately value and protect marine and coastal ecosystems Baseline: 0 Target: 7	**Responsibilities**: Waste management authorities, and water utilities **Data sources**: National Gazette, World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), and FAO AQUASTAT/FAOSTAT[30] **Data source:** project reports, M&E Reports **Frequency**: Annually **Data source:** Departments of Environment, Protected Areas Agencies, Statistical Offices, Labour Departments **Frequency**: Annually **Data source:** national gazettes as approved	**Output 3.1. Solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste** **Indicator: 3.1.1.** No. of pilot and demonstration projects initiated or scaled up by national partners that apply sustainable environmental management approaches (e.g. expanded, replicated, adapted, or sustained. *Baseline*: 0 *Target*: 10 (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines) **Indicator: 3.1.2.** No. of new jobs and livelihoods created for women through sustainable management of natural resources. Baseline: 0 Target: 100 (Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis) **Output 3.2. Legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and institutions enabled to ensure the conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, in line with international conventions and national legislation** **Indicator 3.2.1.** No. of countries with new/improved gender responsive (including collection of sex disaggregated data, gender analysis	National governments; GEF; Caribbean Natural Resource Institute; Caribbean Policy Development Centre; University of West Indies; Green Climate Fund, and the private sector	**Regular: 350,000** **Other: $12,849,000**

30 See FAO website: http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/data/query/index.html?lang=en (ref harmonization: http://www.unwater.org/KWIP/doc/UN-Water_KWIP_-_Harmonization.pdf

	Data source: Water Utilities **Frequency**: Annually	and targeted actions) policies, programmes, systems and/or institutional frameworks in place for conservation, sustainable management, access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems *Baseline*: 0 *Target*: 3 (Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis) **Indicator 3.2.2.** No. of countries implementing national and local plans for Integrated Water Resources Management *Baseline*: 1 *Target*: 4 (Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines)		
SUB-REGIONAL PRIORITY 4: PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AND PROTECTION OF VULNERABLE POPULATIONS **BARBADOS PRIORITIES:** OBJECTIVES 1.4 and 2.5 **OECS PRIORITY:** ARTICLE 23 **SDGs:** 16				
MSDF PRIORITY: A SAFE COHESHIVE AND JUST CARIBBEAN **OUTCOME 3.2.:** EQUITABLE ACCESS TO JUSTICE, PROTECTION, CITIZEN SECURITY AND SAFETY REINFORCED				
STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 2: CITIZEN EXPECTATIONS FOR VOICE, DEVELOPMENT, THE RULE OF LAW AND ACCOUNTABILITY ARE MET BY STRONGER SYSTEMS OF DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE				
Outcome 3.2.1. No. of countries where the number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population has decreased Baseline: 0 Target: 5	**Data sources**: Administrative records from the Police Forces in Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean, victimisation Surveys (baseline data for 2015 will be available in June 2016), and UN Crime Trends Reports **Data source:** National Statistics Bureaus, and police statistics **Frequency**: Annually **Data source/Frequency:** UNDP/USAID Project quarterly/annual reports	**Output 4.1. Quality, comparability and reliability of gender disaggregated citizen security data improved to facilitate national and regional evidence-based planning and policy making** **Indicator 4.1.1.** No. of countries that have developed monitoring systems for generating, analysing and disseminating disaggregated citizen security data for policy and planning *Baseline*: 0 *Target*: 5 (St. Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, Barbados, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Antigua and Barbuda) **Indicator 4.1.2.** An operational Sub-Regional Crime Data System *Baseline*: No *Target*: Yes	National governments; CARICOM Secretariat; UNICEF UNV; UN WOMEN UNFPA; European Union; USAID; CDB; private sector (through Chambers of Commerce); civil society, and University of West Indies	**Regular: 765,000** **Other: 10,000,000**

Outcome 3.2.2. No. of countries that have a decrease in the number of women and men reporting experiences of physical and sexual violence Baseline: 0 Target:5	**Data source:** Office of Attorney General, Ministry of National Security **Data source**: Draft regional legislation **Data Source**: Ministries of National Security **Data source:** Office of Attorney General/Ministries of National Security **Data source:** Police reports **Frequency**: Annually **Data Source**: USAID Project Monitoring System **Frequency**: Annually	**Output 4.2. National and regional legislative frameworks and policies on citizen security strengthened, including made more gender sensitive.** **Indicator 4.2.1.** No. of countries with gender responsive citizen security policies drafted *Baseline*: 0 *Target*: 2 (St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia) **Indicator 4.2.2.** Harmonized regional legislation on citizen security drafted *Baseline*: No **Target**: Yes **Indicator 4.2.3**. No. of countries that have ratified regional framework/legislation on citizen security *Baseline*: 0 *Target*: 5 **Indicator 4.2.4.** No. of countries with national coordinating committee on citizen security in place for citizen security *Baseline*: 0 *Target*: 6 OECS Independent States and Barbados **Output 4.3. Capacities in gender-sensitive crime prevention at the community level strengthened** **Indicator 4.3.1.** No. of countries with community crime-prevention programmes *Baseline*: 0 *Target*: 6 (Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent and the Grenadines) **Indicator 4.3.2.** No. of countries where women form 30% or more of community crime-prevention committees *Baseline*: 0 *Target*: 5		